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28 Years a Propagator.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

AND

PRICE - LIST

OF

Grape  Vines,

Small Fruits, &c.,

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

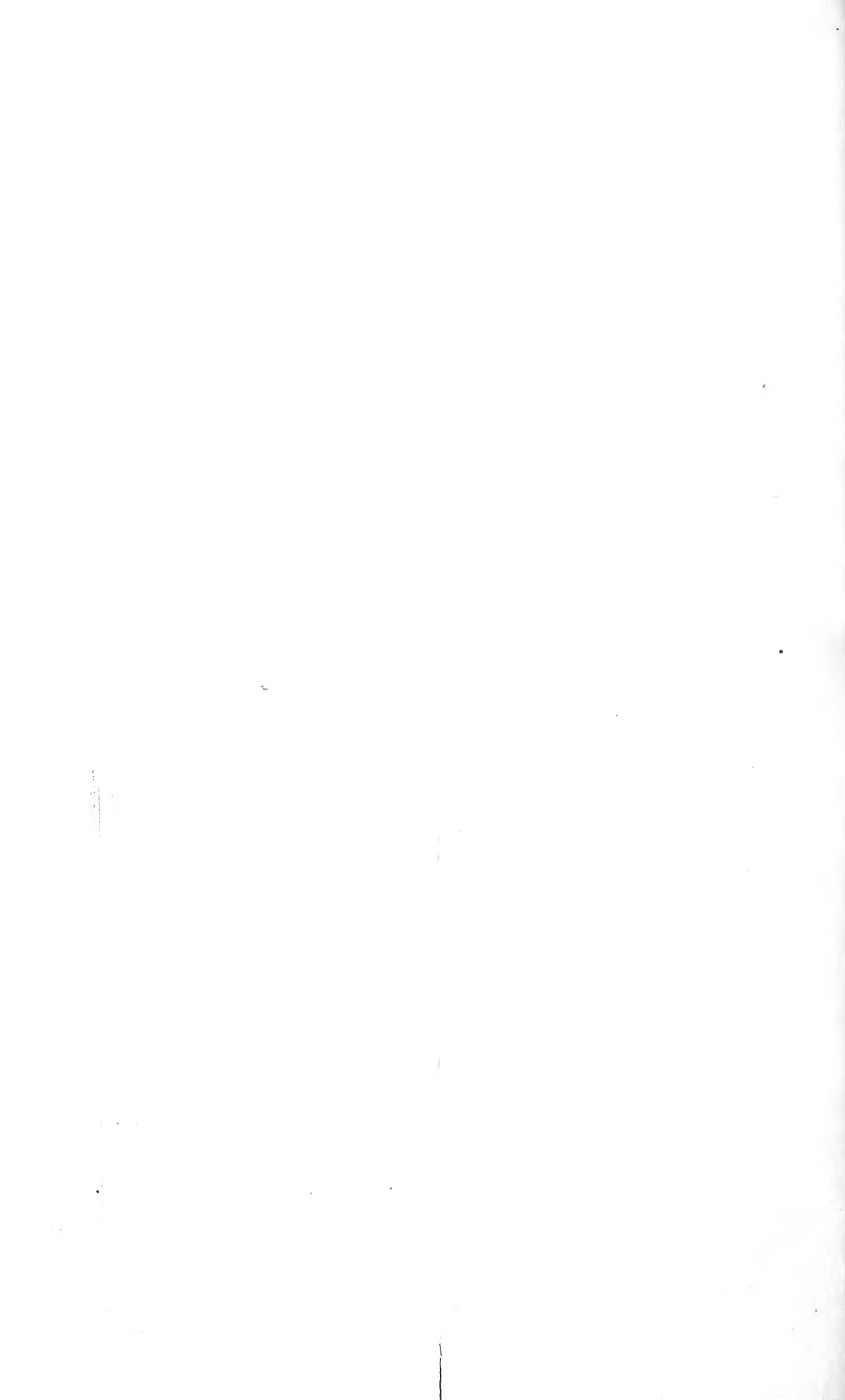
JOHN G. BURROW,

FISHKILL VILLAGE,

Dutchess County, N. Y.

FISHKILL WEEKLY TIMES PRINT,
FISHKILL, N. Y.

Probably 1385
(Fide Propagator)



To my Patrons and the Public.

In presenting my Catalogue for 1885, I have striven in a plain and unassuming manner to give you in brief the result of some of my experiments and experience, which I trust may prove more acceptable than the mere repetition of the description of varieties oftentimes repeated. If I am successful in furnishing any information of value, I shall be only too happy, of this my readers must be the judges. In my next I hope to be able to give further information concerning other new and comparatively untested varieties, as well as the result of further experiment. Some of the advantages which I possess in serving my patrons are:

1st. My close proximity to Depot, Post and Telegraph Offices.

2d. Having had 28 years experience in the business, and making the propagation of grapes a specialty, purchasers may depend on getting just what they order (as I have one of the largest collections in the country) and at the lowest cost, considering the *superior quality* of the plants, hence *substituting is seldom necessary and never practiced*.

3d. I guarantee the safe arrival of all remittances if sent by Post Money Order on Matteawan, N. Y., or by Bank Draft, Postal Note, Registered Letter or Express.

4th. That the plants shall reach you in first-class order and prove entirely satisfactory.

5th. As the stock is grown under my personal supervision I *guarantee it true to name*, and will be responsible in case of error, to the extent of refunding the money paid, or replacing such with those known to be true, and no pains shall be spared to this end. More than this I cannot do, as unscrupulous parties (for I am sorry to say there are such) might take undue advantage of this responsibility on very small and unjust grounds.

6th. Parties may intrust their orders to my care with the assurance of being dealt with in the most just and liberal manner.

7th. I shall add from time to time from headquarters, everything new in my line as soon as offered, thus enabling customers to complete their list without looking elsewhere.

8th. Digging—my vines are all dug with spading forks, instead of being plowed or pulled out, as practiced by many, thus preserving the roots intact.

9th. Never before have I had so large a stock of such superior quality, and by increasing facilities I hope to still further improve it.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED—Any questions concerning grapes and their culture will be cheerfully answered, so far as I am able to do so.

PACKING will be lightly and securely done without charge.

TERMS CASH, except otherwise agreed.

Return charges will be added to goods sent C. O. D.

Write full directions plain.

Should you receive more than one copy of this Catalogue, please hand the extra to some friend.

In writing for a catalogue, please have the kindness to send the address of your neighbor or friend, and a copy will be mailed to them.

THANKS.—In conclusion, I desire to extend my sincere thanks to those who have favored me with their liberal patronage, as well as their words of cheer. And by strict attention to business, upright and liberal dealings I hope to merit their confidence and commands. To those who have as yet had no dealings with me, I would say in view of the above assurance, I feel justified in soliciting a trial order that they may see how well I keep my pledge.

Yours truly,

J. G. BURROW.

Facts You Ought to Know.

Though it is a fact, I believe it is not generally known, that many of the nurserymen anxious to possess a stock of the various new grapes are propagating them from green wood, and as in the case of the Delaware at its advent, woe to the man who plants such vines, for he will be disappointed. These miserable little consumptives are certain to disappoint the unhappy purchaser of such worthless trash. My vines are grown from well ripened wood and are strong and healthy. Much diversity of opinion exists, concerning the selection of suitable vines for planting. In my experience I find very little if any advantage in two year vines over those of one year, providing they are healthy, well grown plants, with healthy, vigorous, clean, bright roots, which are never found on those grown from green wood. I much prefer, however, a first-class one year old vine for planting, to those of two or three years, if overgrown, as the roots are coarse, the bark is thick, with few if any small roots, and hence does not start as quickly or grow with as much vigor and at the end of three years the one year vines, as a rule, comes out ahead.

The Reason Why

many do not receive a reply or catalogue, is because they forget to sign their names, or omit their Post Office, or State, or because the name is so badly written. Names of persons are most difficult to decipher unless plainly written. Therefore please write your name and full address *plain* and unmistakable.

Application of Sulphur for the Prevention of Mildew.

From observation and experiment, I am led to believe that the application of flour sulphur sown broadcast on the vineyard, as you would Plaster, at the rate of three to four hundred pounds to the acre, during the month of June, or just prior to the time of its usual appearance, will not only in a great measure prevent the attacks of mildew, but also arrest that dreaded disease, the Rot. A very general practice among vineyardists is to defer its application till mildew makes its appearance, before taking any measures for its prevention, and then apply the remedy to the foliage. By this delay much damage is often done before the remedy can be applied, and especially is this so if the vineyard is extensive, as the whole mischief is sometimes done in the course of twenty-four hours. Mildew is very generally regarded as a vegetable growth

emanating from the earth, and springing quickly into active life under certain conditions of heat and humidity of the atmosphere. It is well known that the timely application of sulphur to the foliage effectually destroys mildew, and as it proceeds from the earth, may we not reasonably expect to destroy it in the embryo state. By thus early applying the remedy, the germs are destroyed before they can rise from the earth and make their attack upon the foliage, and much damage thus be prevented.

Pruning.

As so much has been recently written on this subject I shall attempt to give only a few of the most important points, as demonstrated by my personal observation. In pruning a young vine, it is not wise to be governed so much by its age as by its vigor, the principal object to be obtained is to concentrate the growth in one cane, by this means a considerable advantage is gained over that of allowing several shoots to remain, as a vine so trained will fruit much sooner and the fruit will be far superior, both in appearance and quality. In pruning older vines in autumn, I have always obtained the most satisfactory results by keeping in view the removal of as much old wood as possible, providing there is sufficient canes of the present season's growth of suitable size with which to replace the old. Such canes will always produce fruit of superior quality and appearance, and at the same time a greater abundance. In selecting canes for fruiting, those of medium size are much to be preferred, say from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, from two to five in number, and cut back to 3 to 5 feet in length, according to age and vigor of the vine.

SUMMER PRUNING.—I find nothing to recommend in summer pruning beyond the removal of all weak and barren shoots which are not capable of producing fine fruit, all such should be removed as soon as the embryo bunches are developed, except such as may be required for next season's fruiting, and pinching at the top wire a few of the most vigorous shoots, which threaten to rob the weaker neighboring ones, allowing only the strongest shoots, one at each joint along the cane which shows the finest bunches, to remain. Many of these will often develop three and even four bunches, if the vine is well set with fruit. These should be thinned according to varieties and size of bunches. For Delawares, two bunches to a shoot will usually be sufficient to insure a crop. If Iona or other varieties producing large bunches, like Highland or Montgomery, one bunch to a shoot will be sufficient. Aside from this, any further pruning during the growing season has a tendency to weaken and retard the object so much to be desired, the rapid development and early ripening of the fruit. Nature never labors in vain, and therefore the abundance of growth and foliage developed during the summer, are largely stored with essential elements required for the development and ripening of the fruit, during the autumn after the growth of the vine has ceased and should never be removed.

THE WINTER KILLED IT.

When winter has passed away and the first mild days of spring appear, the fruit-grower and those interested in horticulture naturally enough go forth to examine the condition of his orchards, vineyards, etc. He comes to a Delaware vine, or it may be some

other variety subject to mildew, he cuts through the bark to ascertain its condition, and finds it black and dry. He at once decides that it has been injured by the winter, without ever stopping to think that it may have suffered from some other cause. Had he paused for a little reflection on the weather during the latter part of the past summer, and called to mind the wet and humid atmosphere of August, of several days in succession, accompanied by scalding sunshine, followed again by showers, he would no doubt have remembered the fact that his vines were attacked by mildew, and that much of the foliage had fallen at least six weeks before it should, and before they had performed the functions required by nature, that of ripening the wood as well as the fruit. Here rests the true cause of the so called winter killed vine, for when the leaves are once off no further progress is made in ripening either fruit or foliage. There are also other causes as well, that at times produce a similar injury. Excessive dry weather during autumn, at times injure the roots and arrest the process of storing the necessary chemicals required to properly ripen the wood, or excessive wet and warm weather in late autumn, followed by sudden and severe cold, with little or no frost in the ground, finds the plant in an unripe condition, the wood filled with thin watery sap and unprepared for severe weather, and injured canes are the result. Had the season been a regular one the plant would have been properly ripened and therefore pronounced hardy, but this damage is not usually discovered till spring and therefore the blame rests upon the Frost King. The same may also be said of Peaches, Raspberries, and many other forms of vegetable life.

The Grape and Wine Industry.

“Drink no longer water, but use a little wine.”—Tim., v. 23.

“Wine which cheereth God and man.”—Judges, ix, 18.

Grape culture in America is assuming gigantic proportions, and thousands of acres are annually being planted in almost every State in the Union. I well remember when a boy, the remarks of Millard Fillmore while supping a glass of wine at my fathers house. Said he: “Though I may not live to see the day when native wine equal to that of the old world shall be abundant and cheap in the United States, yet it will surely come, and this will do more for the cause of temperance than all the lecturers in the land, for as wine becomes cheap it will be more generally used, and whiskey and other spiritous liquors will be gradually abandoned.” I am happy to say that this time is now at hand, as a mere tithe of the grapes now produced are used for table and culinary purposes, the balance being converted into wine, and I believe I am justified in the assertion that the yield will be doubled in the next three years, by the thousands of young vineyards yet to come in to bearing, to say nothing of those to be planted in the future. Since the establishment of numerous wine cafes and restaurants where this wholesome beverage is served with lunch in the most chastened and classical manner, and of which I believe Messrs. H. T. Dewey & Son, of 138 Fulton St., New York, are originators and pioneers of

this method of serving lunch to the public. Here may be daily seen the best classes of society, business men, gentlemen of leisure, clergymen, Professors, and others, coming for their daily lunch. Since the establishment of these cafes, the effect on the liquor and beer traffic has been very marked in the light demand, and consternation already prevails among them. In closing these remarks I cannot refrain from extracting from the very excellent grape manual of Bush & Meissner, of Bushberg, Mo., the following sound remarks:

"Wine is itself an apostle of temperance. The best medical authorities, such as Dr. Lunier, Medical Inspector of the Insane Asylums and Prisons of France, and at the same time Secretary of the Temperance Society, has shown by able researches and reliable statistics that the ratio of percentages of disease and crime, attributed to alcoholic excesses, *decreased* in proportion as in each district the consumption of wine and beer increases; that the evils of intemperance are worse in the districts where wine and beer are scarce; that natural wine and beer cures the thirst for distilled spirits instead of exciting it. The French Temperance Society aims to repress entirely the circulation and sale of bad spirits, discovering modes of detecting them, punishing adulterators, and encouraging the use of pure, cheap wine, beer, tea, and coffee, as the best means of curing the thirst for distilled alcohol. American travelers, returning from southern Europe, who were strong opponents of wine before they visited those countries, now testify where wine is abundant, cheap, and generally used, by the people, drunkenness does not exist. The French Temperance Society receives the hearty support of all the leading physicians, scientists, legislators, and of all intelligent men. Such a society in America, if properly organized, would receive similar support from all intelligent citizens of our country; but our temperance societies here, aiming after absolute prohibition, regardless of the principles of personal liberty, injure the very cause which they advocate with more zeal than wisdom. From time immemorial the art of wine making and its uses have existed all over the world; and wheresoever the attempt has been made to suppress it (as in China), the use of enervating opiates has taken the place of invigorating wine. Let wine and beer drinking be prohibited and the use of opium, the secret tippling of strong drinks, the increase of vice and intemperance would be the consequence. In all civilized countries there is scarce a festive board without wine. The church uses it in her sacred service as the symbol of God's choicest gifts; the physician prescribes it as a health restoring tonic to the sick and convalescing. We do not deny that wine is intoxicating if used to excess; but good wine is a good familiar creature if it be well used.

Grape culture extends over hundreds of thousands of acres, the annual product of wine has reached hundreds of millions of gallons; a mere insignificant proportion of the grapes production can be utilized for the table and culinary purposes; none of our American varieties are adapted for making raisins; thus grape culture is, and ever will remain, inseparable from making wine."

'He who loves not wine and wife and song,

Remains a fool his whole life long.'—*Martin Luther.*

Remarks on New Varieties.

The JEFFERSON still maintains its good reputation, and is becoming popular, both for table and wine, and has developed wonderful *keeping* qualities. On April 2d, 1883, I took specimens of fruit to B. F. Clayton, Editor of the *American Wine and Grape Grower*, in fine condition. The demand for vines is steadily increasing, and those who plant it will have no cause for regret.

BLACK PEARL—After several years trial, this variety is proving very satisfactory, and far exceeding my expectations. It is wonderfully vigorous, entirely hardy, fine enduring foliage, enormously productive, and having the ability to carry and ripen all the fruit it sets. My vines were not thinned in the least the past season, and the crop they matured was a sight to behold, as they were literally black with fruit; clusters, medium in size, compact, with no imperfect berries whatever. It contains a profusion of coloring matter, and makes a fine dark red, dry wine, somewhat resembling Port. The vine thus far succeeds well on thin soil.

CLEVENER, a variety but little known. As a wine grape it promises to be in the north what the Norton is in the South, and possesses a surprising quantity of coloring matter of almost inky darkness, and will be invaluable for blending with Concord, of which we have too much, and will no doubt, when better known, be extensively planted for wine. I have taken pains the past season to collect information from reliable sources concerning this grape. I find it entirely hardy, productive, with heavy enduring foliage, a good grower, bunch rather below, berry medium in size, and ripens with me soon after Hartford. As yet I have not been able to ascertain positively its origin, but it is believed to have come from Switzerland.

WYOMING RED.—This grape is growing considerably in favor, as an early market variety, it is only of ordinary quality, but its pleasing and attractive color, productiveness and early season of ripening seems to have won for it quite a reputation. I consider it valuable for northern latitudes, where the season is too short for better and later ripening varieties. It is one of the hardiest, healthy and productive, vigorous grower, with good foliage, berry medium, bunch about the size of Delaware, compact, color bright red, quite foxy, ripens about with Hartford, and sells well in market.

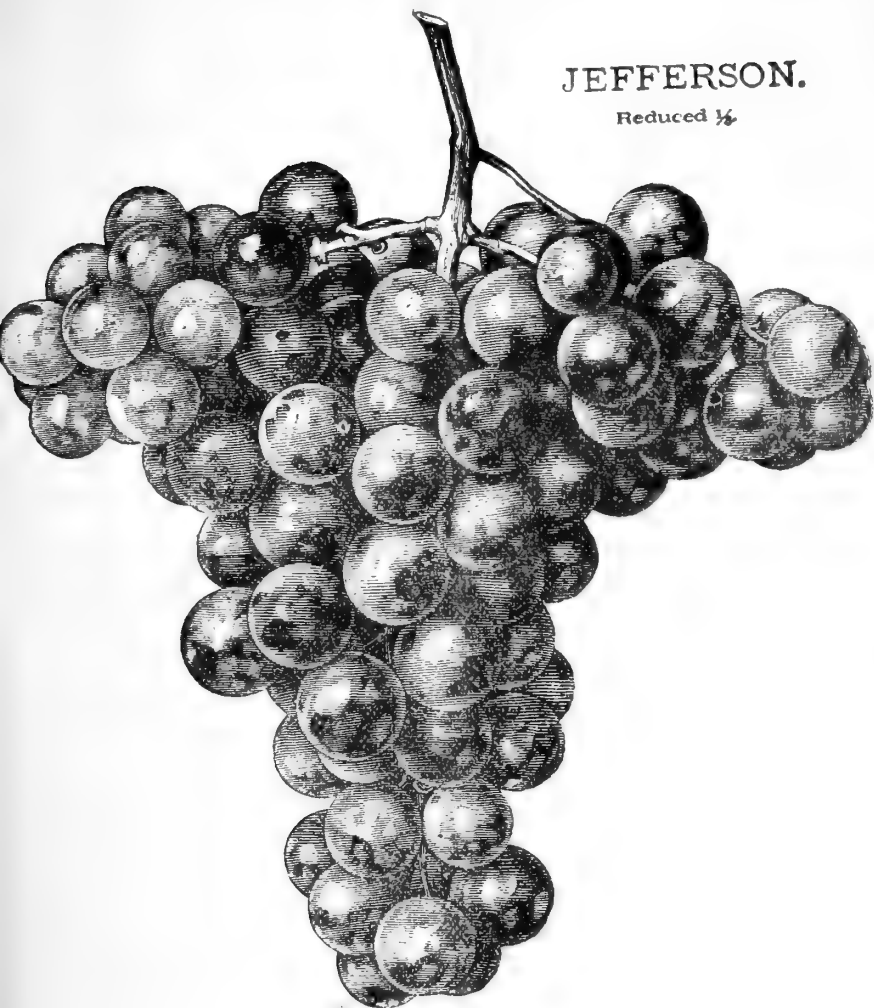
EARLY VICTOR—As an early grape for market—for northern latitudes—I am inclined to believe, it will be very popular and extensively planted, being earlier than Hartford or Moore's Early, and perfectly hardy. Foliage thick, heavy and enduring.

BACCHUS still continues healthy, hardy, and productive, and is rapidly growing in favor and being extensively planted. Its fruit is eagerly bought by the New York wine merchants, at 5 cents per pound in the vineyards. It makes a fine red, dry wine.

LINDLEY ROGERS NO. 9, is growing in favor, and is being considerably planted as an early market grape, ripening with us about with Hartford.

NAOMI has done splendid with me the past season, setting a full crop which it matured in fine style, on quite thin soil; stands the winter without protection.

JEFFERSON.

Reduced $\frac{1}{4}$ 

THE "JEFFERSON." After eleven years trial I am fully satisfied that this grape is the best and most desirable variety in the whole list, new or old. All things considered, it has more valuable points than any other, for table, market, wine, and for profit, its fine size in bunch and berry, its pleasing color and appearance, its superior quality, and ease with which it can be kept till March, retaining all its freshness of autumn, places it beyond rival; it succeeds well on soil that will produce good Concords, without special preparation. It would seem superfluous for me to say more than make a passing remark in regard to the unprecedented favor with which Mr. Ricketts' Seedlings have been, and still are, regarded by the various horticultural societies, the press and the public judges

of the highest authority—the various expressions of which you are, no doubt, familiar with. Suffice to say they have taken hundreds of Prizes, Medals, Diplomas, and Cash Awards, of the highest character, including the Medal and Diploma at the Centennial Exposition—the Jefferson being prominent in the collection—and it has come to be generally regarded as a grape of the highest quality and character, as the following unsolicited testimonials prove:

PRICES.

One Year.....	\$0 40	each—	\$4 00	per dozen.
Two Years.....	75	“	9 00	“
Three Years.....	1 50	“	12 00	“

Read the Testimonials.

WILLOUGHBY, OHIO, Jan. 15th, 1885.

MR. J. G. BURROW—*Dear Sir*: I planted fifty of the Jefferson vines I got of you two years ago this Spring, and they made splendid growth the past season, of two canes each of well ripened wood from 8 to 10 feet in length.

Yours truly,

J. H. TRYON

UPSHUR, PREBLE CO., OHIO, July 28th, 1884.

J. G. BURROW—*Dear Sir*: The Jefferson, which I got of you, has made two canes eleven feet in length, and the Baccus three canes sixteen feet in length.

Respectfully,

F. W. FRANK.

LAHASKA, PA., June 19th, 1884.

J. G. BURROW, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: I have been often intending to thank you for the trouble you have taken to send me the numerous grape vines I have ordered from you. Their fine quality and successful growth, compared with some received from other parties last fall, comparison fails; yours were giants beside them.

Yours truly,

WM. R. STAVELY.

DELAYAN, WIS., Oct. 16th, 1884.

J. G. BURROW—*Dear Sir*: The Jefferson vines from you set last Spring have, without any extra care, done well, very satisfactory.

Yours,

F. K. PHOENIX & SON.

URBANA, OHIO, April 14th, 1884.

DEAR SIR: Jefferson vine received in splendid order, as fine a vine as I have ever bought.

Yours, with respect,

CHAS. LAUPPE.

NASHUA, N. H.

Vines arrived safely, and am well pleased, good roots, strong and vigorous.

Yours, respectfully,

A. W. GREELY.

MONTREAL, April 28th, 1884.

DEAR SIR: The grape vines came through the post all right: vines first-class, roots extra. Many thanks.

Yours, respectfully, J. TILIATRAULT.

BREMEN, FAIRFIELD CO., OHIO, Oct. 23d, 1883.

MR. J. G. BURROW—*Dear Sir*: The grapes you kindly sent gave the greatest satisfaction at our County Fair, where there was an immense crowd. The JEFFERSON, especially, is a marvel of excellence, and its growth seems to be all that can be desired.

Very respectfully, R. J. BLACK.

LANARK, ILL., Oct. 15th, 1883.

MR. J. G. BURROW—*Dear Sir*: Basket of JEFFERSON received. To say I am pleased with the fine appearance and excellent quality of the fruit would be putting it too mild entirely. I must say I am delighted with it. The flavor is delicious, no foxiness whatever; the toughness of the skin, which, by the way, is the best protection against disease of the fruit, being the only thing that distinguishes it from the very best of foreign grapes. Although we had a most unfavorable season—excessively wet and cool until mid summer—the vines you sent me last spring have made a fine growth, retaining a perfectly healthy foliage throughout the season, the wood being well ripened up. Should we succeed with this variety here it will advance the interest of our people in grape culture very materially. Please book the enclosed order for spring.

Very respectfully, yours, J. V. COTTA.

KEY PORT, N. Y., Nov. 9th, 1883.

J. G. BURROW—*Dear Sir*: Grape Vines received in splendid order, and must say to you that I never saw such handsome vines for their age, they exceed my expectations.

Yours, truly, JOHN J. BEERS.

Our Exhibition Table.

JEFFERSON GRAPES, from *Mr. J. G. Burrow, Fishkill, N. Y.*, received, December 15th, after having been off the vines for six weeks, were still in very good condition, proving their extraordinary keeping quality. The berries were very sweet, high flavored and delicious, and as free from pulp as a grape can well be. *The American Garden.*

The Jefferson Grape.

From Fruit and Flower Grower, Turner's Junction, Ill.

A box of this fine red variety, containing some large, beautiful bunches, was recently received by mail by the editor. They came from the owner of the stock, Mr. J. G. Burrow, of Fishkill, N. Y. Although they were on the journey several days, they came to hand perfect. From what we had heard of this handsome looking variety we expected a rare treat, nor were we disappointed; and when we tell our readers we were more than pleased, we wish them to believe we found the fruit of a most delicious flavor, the finest native

seedling grape we have yet tasted. We shall make room for the Jefferson on our grounds.

JOHNSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 22d, 1883.

MR. J. G. BURROW—*Dear Sir*: I fruited the JEFFERSON last season for the first, and take pleasure in saying the vine proves vigorous, retaining a bright, clean foliage through the whole season, entirely free from mildew. The fruit far exceeds my expectations, both in size and beauty of cluster, and last but not least in flavor, which is unexcelled by any grape of its color I have ever tasted. I think you can safely say the Jefferson is the finest red grape in the whole list. Respectfully, J. B. WALDO.

E. B. GOOD, of Manchester, Pa., says in *Gardeners Monthly*: "JEFFERSON not fully tested, but the vine is a strong grower, and perfectly hardy, fruit of first quality."

OWEN SOUND, ONT., CANADA, May 17th, 1883.

MR. BURROW: The vines you sent were fine and well rooted, and the packing excellent. Thank you
Yours, Respectfully, T. C. ROBINSON.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 2d, 1883.

Dear Sir: I received your vines a few days ago in perfect order, they are first-class in every particular, having fine roots and well ripened tops, very different in appearance from the ragged unkempt vines sent out by some propagators.

Yours, truly, B. F. WOMBLE.

BREMEN, FAIRFIELD CO., OHIO, April 14th, 1883.

Dear Sir: Vines just at hand and opened. They were packed splendidly, and would have gone to San Francisco with safety; and in quality they fully meet all you said; vines we are not ashamed to deliver; and equal to other kinds we raise ourselves.

Thanks, R. J. BLACK.

33 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK, March 29th, 1883.

Dear Sir: The Naomi which I procured of you year before last, has made fine growth, and has not had any protection during the winter, and has not been injured with the cold, and last year gave me a fine bunch of fruit, which was beautiful and of excellent flavor. I am very much pleased with it.

Yours, Respectfully, L. G. M. SMITH.

GENNSEE, N. Y., Jan., 31st, 1883.

J. G. BURROW—*Dear Sir*: The Jefferson grape has pleased me very much in its habits and developed character of another year. As to health, hardiness and vigor, it ranks with the Concord, without any evidence of Ionian weakness. Foliage healthy, large and enduring. It was well laden with fruit, and most of the clusters were large to very large and compact, nearly all shouldered, and in flavor so much like the Iona that no one will ever doubt the claim of close relationship on that side. With me the wood and fruit ripens a few days later than Concord, under same treatment and exposure. I find that the fruit has comparatively good keeping qualities. Yours, truly, R. A. WATERBURY, A. M.,

Professor State Normal School.

PRESIDENT WILDER, writing under date of Dec. 30th, 1881, says, in acknowledging the receipt of a package of JEFFERSON fruit:

"They were delicious, fully confirming my opinion that our American grapes would certainly equal or surpass those of foreign lands. This is seen already in the excellence of several kinds, and as time advances we shall see more and more of the wonderful influence of cross fertilization in ameliorating the rank fox aroma of our species, and giving us one which in my esteem surpasses the Muscats of the old world. The Jefferson is a very good keeper, and I have now before me, Dec. 30th, two of the bunches which you had the kindness to send me, in very fair condition.

Yours, very truly, MARSHALL P. WILDER.

ST CATHARINE'S NURSERIES, Feb. 1st, 1882.

The JEFFERSON grape is one of which, it seems to me, too much cannot easily be said in its favor. The originator states that it is a cross between the Concord and Iona, and hence has no foreign blood that would be likely to make it subject to mildew as so many of the hybrids are. The wood and foliage bears a strong resemblance to the Concord, from which it seems to have inherited a strong, robust constitution, a vigorous habit, a hardness that enables it to endure a great degree of cold without injury, and great productiveness. The leaves are large, thick and downy, just such as best resists the attacks of insects and mildew. The bunches are very large, often double shouldered and very compact, the berries are large light red, with a thin lilac bloom which gives them a very attractive appearance. The flesh is meaty, *quite free from pulpiness*, juicy, sweet, and having a most delicious spicy flavor. It is the nearest approach to the Iona of any grape I have tasted, which is the highest praise that I can possibly bestow. There is no foxiness whatever, no tough pulp, in short, nothing to detract from its excellent quality. It ripens a very few days after the Concord, but so few that it will doubtless succeed where the Concord will ripen. I am confident that this grape will attain a great popularity and become one of our most profitable market sorts.

D. W. BEADLE.

What Charles Downing Says of It.

JEFFERSON.—Vine very vigorous and productive, leaves large, thick, downy; wood short jointed, bunch very large, often double shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish oval, light red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh meaty or solid, tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, spicy—best for market.

(CHARLES DOWNING.

Office of the Spirit of Arkansas.

S. H. Nowlin, Editor and Proprietor.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Oct. 1st, 1880.

J. G. BURROW, Esq., *Dear Sir*: At the great Fruit Exhibition of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society (which perhaps you are aware was the largest and most comprehensive exhibit of American fruits ever held in America), there were on exhibition 249 varieties of American grapes. I was one of the judges of the Grape Exhibition. The Jefferson was one of the *very best* on exhibition, and met with great praise.

Yours, Respectfully,

S. H. NOWLIN.

From the Country Gentleman.

By John J. Thomas, Union Springs, N. Y., Associate Editor Country Gentleman.

THE JEFFERSON GRAPE.—We have received specimens of this grape from J. G. Burrow, Fishkill, N. Y., its proprietor. This is one of the finest of Ricketts' Seedlings, and has the advantage of being purely a native, a cross between Concord and Iona. The vine is vigorous and hardy, the bunch is large, shouldered and compact; the berries large, light red, nearly the color of the Iona; flesh tender, sweet and rich, slightly vinous and aromatic. It must take a high stand for the three qualities of vigor and healthiness in the vine, handsome appearance and excellency in quality. From its firm skin we infer that it would carry and keep well.

George W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio, Says:

The quality of the Jefferson Grape is entirely satisfactory. Indeed, I have seen no native red grape the flavor of which pleases me so well. To my taste it is superior to the Iona; and if it proves generally hardy, healthy, and productive, it will merit a cordial reception from all Grape growers, and will doubtless command an extensive sale. There can be no question as to the beauty and excellence of the fruit; and if the character of the vine proves satisfactory, it must rank as one of our best and most valuable Grapes.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. CAMPBELL.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 24th, 1879.

MR. J. G. BURROW—Dear Sir: In reply to yours of yesterday, regarding the JEFFERSON, I would say, I can speak of the *quality of the fruit* most emphatically. I consider the fruit the *best* of any out-door grape I have ever eaten—even excelling the Iona. I shall be very glad to have some of the vines of the Jefferson in the Spring, say half a dozen. If my land was not so limited I should like at least a dozen, but have not the room for so many of one sort.

Yours truly,

WM. H. WILCOX.

OFFICE OF THE HOOKER NURSERY,

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 17th, 1880. }

J. G. BURROW—Dear Sir: The JEFFERSON fruit you sent me has proven very fine, as several good judges have tried it, and all agree that the quality is up to the BEST. I feel sure, if the vine is a good grower, and will produce fruit of this grade, it must take a high rank. I did not suppose it was of such excellent quality.

Yours, respectfully,

H. E. HOOKER.

New and Rare Grapes.

EMPIRE STATE.

A new white grape of great promise, a cross of Clinton and Hartford, raised by Mr. Ricketts. I have known this grape from its infancy, and have never seen any sign of weakness. It is a fine healthy grower, productive and hardy; bunch of large size, long, compact, usually with one heavy shoulder; berry medium; color

white, of good quality, ripening with, or soon after, Hartford, and must command the highest price in market, and will no doubt be extensively planted. Price, 1 year, \$2.50 each.

ULSTER PROLIFIC.

Said to be a full blood native. From what I have seen of it I am inclined to regard it as very hardy and productive, quality sufficiently good to satisfy the average consumer. Bunch medium. compact; berry rather above, color red.

Price, 1 year, \$2 each.

POUGHKEEPSIE RED.

Mr Caywood, its originator, describes it as follows: "A cross of Delaware and Ionia, vine resembling Delaware in wood and foliage, but a much better grower, will succeed where the Delaware will not. Clusters average from size of Delaware to twice as large, and of much better quality, ripening very early."

Price, 1 year, \$2 each.

VICTORIA.

A white Concord seedling, of fair quality, early and hardy. Raised by T. B. Miner, much praised by the *Rural New Yorker*. I regard it as more desirable than Pocklington, being more vigorous and of better quality. Price, 1 year, \$1 each.

PEABODY—RICKETTS.

Described by Mr. Ricketts, its originator as follows: "A seedling of Clinton, and a very fine grape, which I have fruited for 12 years. It is hardy in vine and fruit, and a first-class grape in every respect. Bunch medium to large, quite compact; berry the size and shape of Iona, black, with blue bloom; flesh tender, juicy, rich and sprightly. The fruit is unlike that of any other grape now cultivated."

Promises to be early. Price, 1 year, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

CENTENNIAL.

A new grape, originated by D. S. Marvin, of Watertown, N. Y., and described as follows: Vine vigorous with heavy durable foliage, very productive; bunch large, of fine conical shape, compact; berry about medium, round, skin firm, of a peculiar handsome color almost white, with a light pink shade; flesh juicy, very sweet, vinous, resembling Delaware in flavor; ripens a few days after Concord and keeps well. The Centennial promises to be valuable, both as a table grape and also for wine.

Price, 1 year, 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

JESSICA.

Described as follows by its introducer, D. W. Beadle, Ontario, Canada: "I have watched this most delicious grape for a great many years, until I have become satisfied that it is decidedly the best white grape yet grown. It ripens very early, among the earliest we have. It is very sweet, free from all foxiness, with very little pulp, sprightly and aromatic. The color is a yellowish green, gradually mellowing to a clear amber. The vine is a native Canadian, perfectly hardy in our climate, free from disease, and enormously productive. A vineyard of about two hundred vines, in

bearing for some time, has never failed to yield a heavy crop. The fruit sells at the highest price, and brought this past season, at wholesale two hundred dollars per ton. It has not yet fruited with me, but thus far it has made a vigorous growth with fine healthy foliage." Price, 1 year, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen; 2 years. \$2 each, \$20 per dozen.

FRANCIS B. HAYES.

Described by J. B. Moor, its originator, as follows: "This grape is a pure native, possessing hardiness and vigor to a degree seldom attained by other white varieties, and especially adapting it for cultivation in northern and eastern sections. The very excellent quality for which it has so soon become noted, in combination with such other good points as exemption from mildew, fine bunch and berry, prolific bearing qualities, &c., must at once attract attention. Bunch medium to large, moderately compact, partly shouldered. Berry, medium, globular. Color, greenish white, changing to fine amber-yellow when fully ripe, skin very firm. Flesh, tender, juicy, and of a delicate texture and fine flavor, no foxiness. Foliage healthy, thick, and free from disease. Vine vigorous and very hardy. A prolific bearer. Ripens from seven to ten days before Concord."

Price, 1 year, \$1 each; \$10 per dozen. Two years, \$1.50 each; \$15 per dozen.

THE NEW WINE GRAPE—PIZZARRO.

This is a seedling of Clinton and Vinifera, raised by J. H. Ricketts, and described by him as follows: "Wood short jointed, and moderately vigorous; leaf, deeply serrated; bunch, medium to large, loose and quite long, shouldered; berry, black with blue bloom, oval in shape; flesh, tender, juicy, very rich and vinous, fine for table. It makes a light red wine of great richness. The must by the scale, has always stood very high, from 90 to 116; acid from 6 to 8 by the acidimeter." Price, 1 year, \$1 each; \$10 per dozen.

THE NEW WINE GRAPE—RARITAN.

Originated by J. H. Ricketts, Newburgh, N. Y., and described by him as follows: "A seedling of Delaware and Concord. I have fruited and made wine from it about 22 years, and within that long period I have never known it to fail of making good wine. In the fall of 1881, the must stood 120 degrees; acid $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and never went below 90 by the scale in the most unfavorable season. Fruit small to medium, usually shouldered; bunch and berry about the size of Delaware, black, with blue bloom; flesh tender and juicy, with few seeds. It takes a smaller quantity of fruit for a gallon of wine than any other variety with which I am acquainted.

Price, 1 year, \$2 each, \$18 per dozen.

NEW WINE GRAPE—ALMA.

This is a splendid dessert grape, and makes a splendid light red wine. It is healthy, hardy and productive, has stood fifteen degrees below zero; a fine vigorous grower; foliage large lobed, slightly downy on under side; resists phylloxera splendidly. The must has stood 100 to 107; acid 5 to 7. Husman, in his new book, as No. 413 (page 75), says: "A seedling of Bacchus, vine vigorous

and healthy; bunch, medium, compact, seldom shouldered; berry, medium black, with blue bloom, spicy and very sweet. Promising for light red wine, and a good table grape. Ripens with Hartford, or soon after, and hangs well to the bunch, continues a long time in use." Price, 1 year, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

EXCELSIOR—RICKETTS.

The following description is from the pen of Charles Downing: "Vine moderately vigorous, short jointed, leaves medium, moderately thick, bunch large to very large, shouldered, often double shouldered, moderately compact; berry medium to large, roundish, inclined to oval, light red in color, flesh meaty, yet tender, sweet, slightly vinous, with a rich aromatic Muscat flavor; the berries adhere well to the peduncle, and continue a long time in use, ripens a little before Catawba." Price, 1 year, \$1 each; \$10 per dozen; 2 years, \$1.50 each.

SECRETARY—RICKETTS.

Described by Mr. Downing as follows: Vine vigorous, moderately productive, wood short jointed, and the leaves medium thin; bunch large to very large, shouldered, a portion double shouldered, rather loose; berry large, round oval, skin thin, tough, black, blue bloom, flesh meaty, tender, juicy and sweet, slightly vinous, slightly aromatic, one of Mr. Ricketts very best in quality for the Amateur. Price, 1 year, 75 cts. each; \$8 per dozen; 2 years, \$1 each; \$10 per dozen.

GOLDEN GEM RICKETTS.

Parentage, Delaware and Iona; vine moderately vigorous, short jointed; leaf medium or below, bunch small, and sometimes shouldered; berry small and of rich golden color; flesh tender, juicy and rich, with a high aromatic flavor; ripens before Hartford Prolific, and continues a long time in season, equaled only by the Excelsior. Price, 1 year, 75 cts. each, \$8 per dozen.

NEW WINE GRAPE, ARIADNE—RICKETTS.

A descendant of Clinton: wood short jointed and very vigorous; foliage medium, coarsely serrated; bunch small to medium, compact; berry small, round, black, with light blue bloom; flesh soft, tender, juicy, rich and sweet. It makes a very dark and rich wine, of good body, and will command a high price when it becomes known; it has fruited for fifteen years, and is hardy. The must by the scale, says Mr. Ricketts, has stood from 96 to 120, while the acid marked from 6 to 8 degrees, by Twitchell's Acidimeter.

Price, 1 year, 50 cts. each; \$5 per dozen; 2 year, 75 cts. each; \$8 per dozen.

QUASSAIC—RICKETTS.

Vine vigorous, productive; leaf medium size and thickness; bunch medium to large, very compact, shouldered; berry medium, black, with thick, blue bloom; flesh tender, crisp, breaking, rich; a most desirable amateur variety.

Price, 1 year, 75 cts. each; \$8 per dozen; 2 year, \$1 each, \$9 per dozen.

EARLY VICTOR.

Described by George W. Campbell as follows:

"I regard the Early Victor, as far as tested, as the best and most promising early black grape that I have ever seen. I have grown it four years and fruited it twice. It has always made a good and perfectly healthy growth, with strong, thick, native foliage of the *Labrusca* type; in quality rich, pleasant and sprightly, with small seeds and very little pulp; fine flavored, without astringency or coarseness; it shows no tendency to fall from the cluster when over-ripe. It is very early in ripening, I believe earlier than the Hartford, or Moore's Early, or any other black variety I have grown."

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.

Price, 1 year, 40 cts. each; \$4 per dozen; 2 years, 75 cts. each; \$8 per dozen.

EL DORADO—RICKETTS.

Vine healthy and vigorous; bunch medium; color white; flesh tender, juicy and rich; ripens with Hartford.

Price, 1 year, 40 cts. each; \$4 per dozen.

WAVERLY—RICKETTS.

Vine vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive; leaf medium in size and thickness; bunch medium, shouldered, compact; berry medium, black; flesh breaking, juicy, sweet and very good. Parentage, Clinton and Muscat. Price, 1 year, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

NAOMI—RICKETTS.

A hybrid of Clinton and Muscat, which it much resembles in flavor; a vigorous grower and quite hardy, succeeding where the Rogers hybrids do. The fruit is very attractive; bunch large shouldered; berry medium, pale green tinged with red in the sun, flesh juicy, melting, crisp and tender; ripens with Concord. As an amateur's grape I believe it is unsurpassed.

Price, 1 year, 40 cts. each, \$4 per dozen; 2 years, \$1 each.

A cheap article is usually dear in the end, and in no line of goods does this more aptly apply than in trees and plants. Cheap plants usually means culls with bad roots, poorly packed, and often untrue to name. My stock is grown under my own personal supervision, and I guarantee you satisfaction, in case you favor me with a trial order.

In presenting this Catalogue to my patrons I would here remark, that in some cases the prices may be a trifle higher than quoted by some others, but my stock will be found well worth the prices asked.

 Liberal discount on hundred and thousand rates.

GENERAL PRICE LIST OF GRAPE VINES.

Names of Vines.	One Year, No. 1,		Two Years, No. 1,	
	Each.	Per Doz.	Each.	Per. Doz.
Agawam.....	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$0 20	\$2 00
Allen's Hybrid.....	25	2 50	30	3 00
Adirondack.....	25	2 00	30	2 50
Autuchon.....	25	2 00	30	2 50
Amber.....	20	2 00	25	2 50
Amber Queen.....	40	3 50		
Advance.....	50	5 00		
Antoinette.....	30	3 00		
Ariadne.....	50	5 00		
Alma.....	75	8 00		
August Giant.....	40	4 00		
Baroness.....	1 00			
Brant.....	20	2 00	25	2 50
Black Pearl.....	20	2 00	20	3 00
Brighton.....	20	2 00	15	2 50
Bacchus.....	20	2 00	25	2 50
Burnett.....	35	3 50		
Black Defiance.....	35	3 50		
“ Eagle.....	25	2 50		
Blue Dyer.....			50	
Berckmans.....	30	3 00	40	4 00
Beauty.....	30	3 00		
Black Taylor.....	35	3 50		
Centennial.....	50	5 00		
Clevener.....	25	2 50		
Concord.....	10	1 00	15	1 50
Clinton.....	10	1 00	15	1 50
Catawba.....	10	1 00	15	1 50
Cravelling.....	30	3 00		
Cottage.....	20	2 00		
Champion.....	10	1 00		
Cornucopia.....	25	2 00		
Canada.....	25	2 00		
Croton.....	20	2 00		
Cunningham.....	25	2 00		
Cynthiana.....	25	2 00		
Con Chaselas.....	30	3 00		
“ Muscat.....	30	3 00		
Delaware.....	20	2 00		
Diana.....	20	2 00		
Dracut Amber.....	25	2 50		
Duchess.....	25	2 00	30	3 00
Early Victor.....	40	4 00		
El Dorado.....	40	4 00		
Elvira.....	10	1 00	15	1 50
Empire State.....	2 50			
Eumelan.....	20	2 00		
Elsingburg.....	35	3 50	40	4 00
Early Dawn.....	30	3 00		
Eva.....	35	3 50		
Excelsior.....	1 00	9 00	1 50	
Francis B. Hayes.....	1 00	9 00	1 50	15 00
Faith.....	25	2 00		

Names of Vines.	One Year, No. 1		Two Years, No. 1	
	Each.	Per Doz.	Each.	Per Doz.
Goethe.....	25	2 00		
Golden Gem.....	75	8 00	1 00	
Golden Drop.....	1 00			
Grein's Golden.....	30	3 00	35	3 50
Guertner.....	30	3 00		
Highland.....	30	3 00		
Hartford.....	10	1 00	15	1 50
Herbemont.....	25	2 50	30	3 00
Humboldt.....	40	4 00	50	5 00
Ives.....	10	1 00		
Isabella.....	15	1 50		
Iona.....	20	2 00	25	2 50
Israella.....	25	2 00	35	3 50
Irving.....	30	3 00		
Imperial.....	50	5 00		
Janessville.....	20	2 00		
Jefferson.....	40	4 00	75	6 00
Jessica.....	1 00	12 00	2 00	
Lady.....	25	2 00		
Lindly.....	20	2 00	25	2 50
Lenoir.....	35	3 50	40	4 00
Lady Washington.....	30	3 00	40	4 00
Moore's Bearly.....	25	2 00	40	4 00
Merimac.....	20	2 00		
Marion.....	35	3 50		
Massasoit.....	20	2 00		
Mo. Reisling.....	10	1 00	15	1 50
Martha.....	15	1 50	20	2 00
Monroe.....	40	4 00		
Montefiore.....	40	4 00		
Montgomery.....	50	5 00	75	8 00
Naomi.....	40	4 00		
Noah.....	10	1 00	15	1 50
Northern Muscadine.....	25	2 50		
Norton's Va.....	25	2 00		
Norwood.....	1 00	10 00		
Oriental.....	1 00	10 00		
Othello.....	20	2 00		
Perkins.....	20	2 00		
Peter Wylie.....	30	3 00		
Prentiss.....	25	2 50	40	4 00
Pearl.....	20	2 00	30	3 00
Purity.....	50	5 00		
Pocklington.....	25	2 00		
Peabody.....	50	5 00		
Pizzarro.....	1 00	9 00		
Poughkeepsie Red.....	2 00	24 00		
Quassaic.....	75	8 00	1 00	9 00
Rebecca.....	12	1 00	20	2 00
Rochester.....	75	8 00		
Raritan.....	2 00	18 00		
Salem.....	20	2 00	25	2 50
Senasqua.....	20	2 00	30	3 00
Secretary.....	75	8 00	1 00	10 00
Triumph.....	40	4 00		

Names of Vines.	One Year, No. 1.		Two Years, No. 1.	
	Each.	Per Doz.	Each.	Per Doz.
Taylor.....	25	2 50		
Telegraph.....	20	2 00		
Una.....	30	3 00		
Uhland.....	25	2 00	30	3 00
Ulster Prolific.....	2 00	24 00		
Victoria.....	1 00	12 00		
Vergennes.....	40	4 00		
Wilder.....	20	2 00		
Warden.....	25	2 50		
Walter.....	30	3 00	50	5 00
Wyoming Red.....	30	3 00		
White Delaware.....	25	2 00		
Waverly.....	15	1 50		
And others.				

STRAWBERRIES.

	Each.	Dozen.	Per 100
Parry.....	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$12 00
Prince of Berries.....		75	3 00
Mrs. Garfield.....		75	3 00
Atlantic.....		75	3 00
Daniel Boone.....		75	3 00

Additional Sorts : *Primo, Bidwell, Sharpless, Shirts, Black Defiance, Monarch of the West, Mt. Vernon, Jersey Queen, Charles Downing, Marvin, Seneca Queen, Longfellow, Crescent, James Vick.* Price, 25 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$3 per 1,000.

RASPBERRIES.

	Each.	Dozen.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
Gregg.....			\$1 50	\$10 00
Ohio.....			1 00	8 00
Centennial.....			1 60	
Songhegan.....		50	2 00	
Doolittle.....		25	75	
Hansell.....		50	4 00	
Superb.....	\$1 00	5 00		
Cuthbert.....		25	1 00	7 50
Caroline.....		50	2 00	
Brinckle's Orange.....		1 00	5 00	
Marlborough.....	\$0 20	2 00	10 00	
Rancocas.....	30	3 00	18 00	

BLACKBERRIES.

New Early Cluster, from headquarters, said to be the earliest, largest, best, and most productive berry yet introduced.

	40	4 00	25 00
Snyder		50	2 00
Taylor		75	3 00

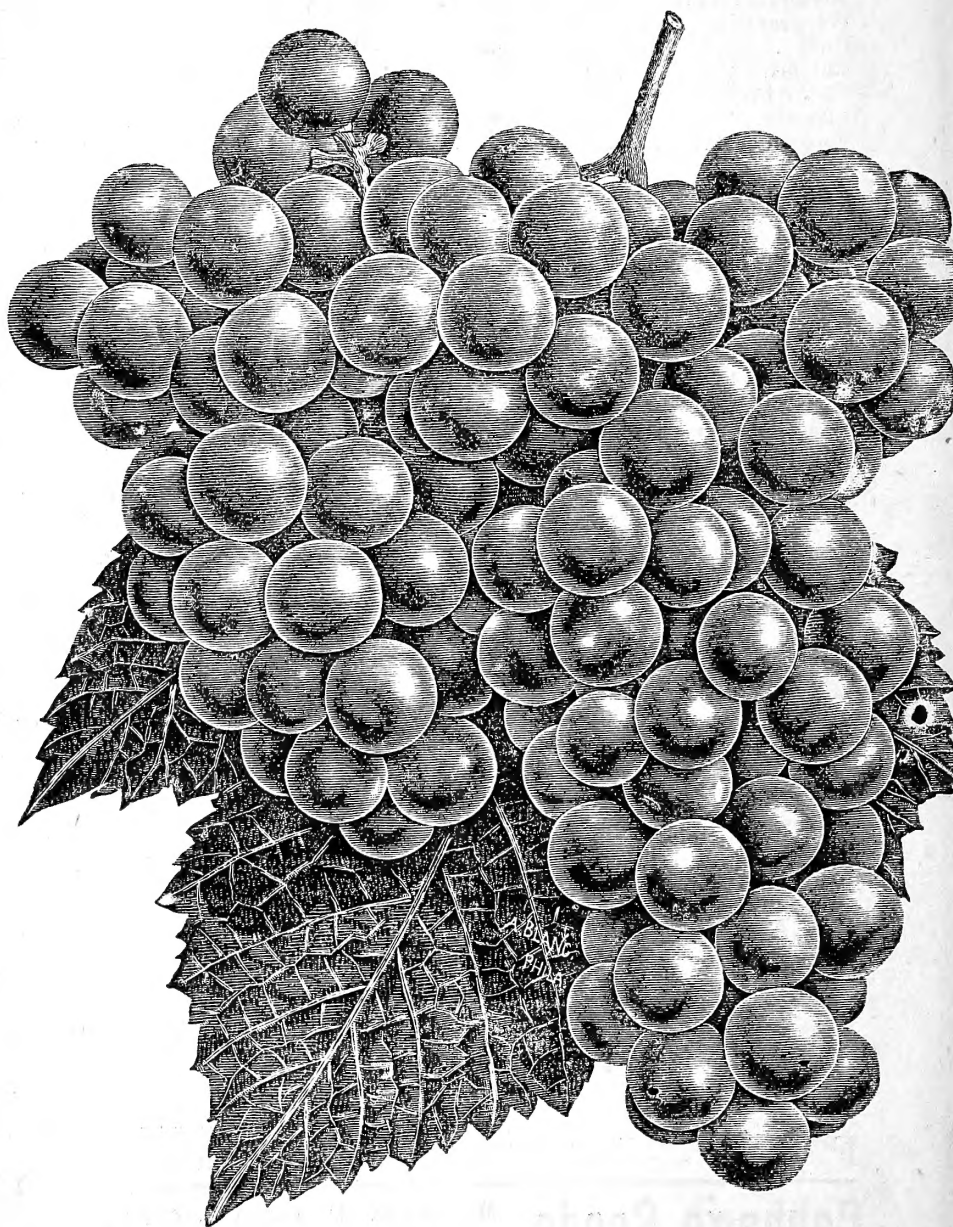
CURRANTS.

Fay's, 1 year, \$30 00 per 100; 2 years.....	45 00
Versailles, 1 year.....	2 50

FEBRUARY 26th, 1885. I have this day appointed **Thos. B. Jenkins,** of Rochester, N. Y., Agent for the sale of the Downing Grape. **J. G. BURROW.**

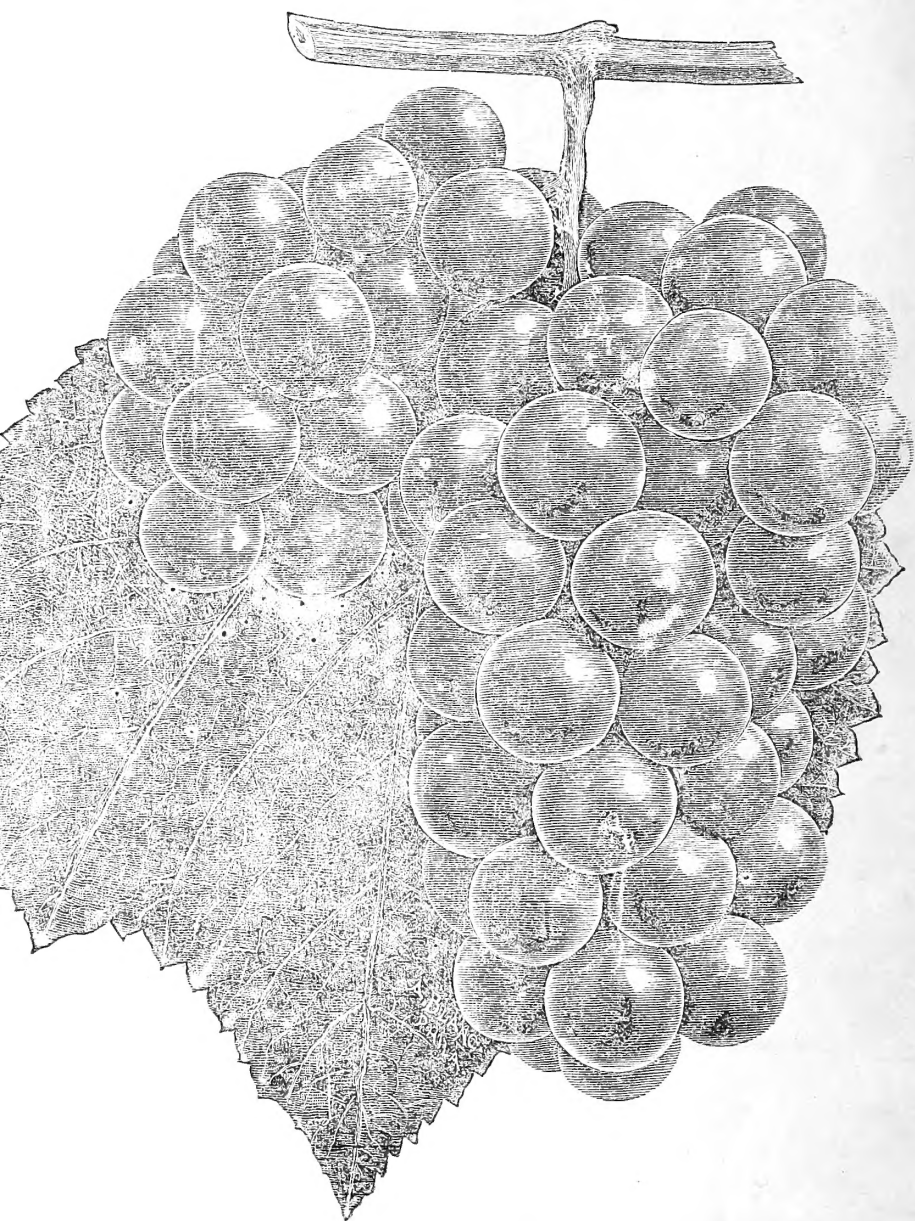
Cabbage Seeds. Mr. ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, of La Plume, Pa., has something extraordinary to offer in **Cabbage Seeds.**

They have been tested by many of the largest growers in the Union, and are unanimously pronounced the best in the world. If interested, write him for particulars.



POUGHKEEPSIE RED.

[For Description see Page 13.]



ULSTER PROLIFIC.

[For Description see Page 13.]